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The Degree of Affection.

At the time of the crisis in Cuba the wires were hot and the wireless was vibrant with communications in cipher between the President at Ovster Bay and the Secretary of War at Havana. These secret despatches accompany that part of Mr. TAFT's annual report which is made public to-day. They contain much that will hold the attention of the considerate for some time to come; nothing, perhaps, of greater historical interest than this declaration of Mr. ROOSEVELT to Mr. TAFT on September 28:

" My offhand judgment is that it would be better to follow your first impulse and agree to the formation of a provisional Government under the pro visional President in spite of its not being constitu tional. Upon my word, I do not see that with Cuba in the position it is we need bother our heads much about the exact way in which the Cubans observe or do not observe so much of their own Constitution as does not concern us . . I do not care in the least for the fact that such an agreement is un-

Of course, everybody will perceive that President ROOSEVELT is not speaking here of the Constitution of the United States, which he has solemnly sworn to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend, but of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, which he has never sworn to uphold, support, cherish or even respect. His personal estimate of the extent of his obligations to that flagrantly extrinsic instrument is set forth with candor as above.

That day, moreover, the President was about to sail for Oyster Bay on the Mayflower to witness the target practice of the battleships under his command. Some of the later information imparted by the chief representative of his Administration at Hayana reached him by the difficult and sometimes uncertain process of atmospheric transmission. Eleven hours after the despatch already quoted we find Mr. ROOSEVELT telegraphing to Mr. TAFT concerning intervention in Cuba:

"If it were possible to tide over affairs for two or three days, until I could be back in Washington, I should be glad. This is of course not essential."

Therefore it is to be remembered that President ROOSEVELT'S declaration of indifference to the Cuban Constitution was uttered under pressure of urgent official duties of a domestic character.

Japan, Great Britain and the United

States. According to a telegram from Berlin the possibility of a conflict between Japan and the United States is much discussed in military and navel circles and the opinion is expressed that at the outset of such a war the Japanese would take the Philippines and impose upon us the necessity of conducting across the breadth of the Pacific prolonged sea and land campaigns for the recovery of those islands. It is also said to have been known in Berlin as long ago as last June that the British Admiralty had likewise been considering the possibility of war between Japan and the United States and had arrived at the conclusion that such a contest was likely to occur within twenty-five years, though some naval men avowed the belief that it would occur within five years.

Such discussions will not prove wholly academic if they shall arouse the British people to ask themselves whether they would suffer the treaty of alliance concluded by their Government in 1905 to array their military and naval forces on the side of Japan against the United States. We cannot doubt that if such a question were brought home to the British people the answer would be in the negative. For obvious reasons, however, the sooner such an answer is returned the better. Neither in five years nor in twenty-five will there be a contest between Japan and the United States against the will of Great Britain, which, owing to its vast actual or possible preponderance of naval strength in the Pacific, could at any time veto such a conflict.

We may doubtless assume that in the first half of 1905, when the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain was negotiated, the British Foreign Office regarded as negligible the chance of Japan and the United States becoming involved in controversy. Had such a contingency been foreseen it would have been easy for the British Minister for Foreign Affairs (then Lord LANSDOWNE's to persuade the Japanese to exclude the United States from the operation of the treaty. As a matter of fact, no such exclusion was insisted upon and it is manifest that the United States, as owner of the Philippines, comes within the purview of a compact which binds each of the parties to assist the other in eastern and central Asia in the event of its becoming involved in war, with ever a single

The agreement was intended on the one hand to guarantee Japan against an attack by the French or German navy

and to safeguard Great Britain against an invasion of India by a Russian army on the other. So far as the consideration offered to Great Britain goes, it is now almost valueless, for since the wars against Napoleon her relations with Russia have never been more cordial than they are at present and events seem tending to the formation of a new triple alliance between Russia, Great Britain and France. The prospect of such a league is the subject of comment among European statesmen and the Marquis PRINETTI, formerly the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is credited with saying the other day in an interview that if such a league were organized Italy would be forced to demand release from her treaty obligations to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

It appears, then, that the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Japan contracted in 1905 confers no benefit upon Great Britain. So far as she is concerned it is superfluous. It might, however, prove a very grave injury to Great Britain if her people would permit it to be executed in the event of a conflict between Japan and the United States. We could not, of course, make head against the combined naval forces of Japan and Great Britain in the Pacific, or for that matter in the Atlantic, and we might therefore be deprived of all our transmarine dependencies. Such a loss would be trivial, however, compared with that to which the British people would be subjected by being cut off from their principal purveyor of food supplies. They would receive not an ounce of grain or flour from the United States and we should of course take measures to prevent them from receiving such commodities from British North America. As for the relatively limited contribution of such products from Argentina, that would be liable to interruption at the hands of our cruisers and privateers. The result would be that within three months the inhabitants of Great Britain would be exposed to appalling suffering and their Government would be compelled to tear up the treaty

insular possessions. In a word, Great Britain would be the victim of an attempt to conform to ostensible treaty obligations by cooperating with Japan in a war against the United States. The consequences would be too obvious and too frightful for the British people to permit its Government to incur them.

with Japan and under a threat of using

the British fleets against her compel

the latter Power to give back all of our

Saving the Elk.

The elk or wapiti once ranged North America in great numbers from the Carolinas to Alaska, but this splendid deer can no longer be encountered in bands in the United States outside the Olympic Peninsula, in northwestern Washington, and Jackson's Hole, Wyoming. It is said that only 500 head of elk remain in the fastnesses of the Olympic Mountains. To protect and multiply them a bill was passed by the House of Representatives the other day. The sportsman will not be so much interested in this matter as the naturalist, for under the terms of the bill hunting, trapping, killing, capturing or pursuing game animals, birds and fish in the preserve of 750,000 acres to be designated by the President in the Olympic Forest Reserve, created in 1897, is to be prohibited under heavy penalties. At the same time, when the elk increase under the fostering care of the Federal Government it is to be supposed that some of them will stray off the reservation and become the target of the sportsman after October 1, 1915, when it will be lawful under the statutes of Washington to kill elk during an open season of six weeks.

The heart of the Olympic Forest Reserve will make an ideal game preserve. It is probably the most rugged and inaccessible wilderness in the States. The peninsula itself is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and on the east by Puget Sound. The reserve is an untracked forest containing dense groves of mighty trees, above which rise the peaks of the Olympic range, some of them reaching a height of 7,000 feet. Perpetual streams break from their flanks and attain the volume of rivers before they empty into the sound and ocean. In this primeval wild almost every animal known to the American fauna is to be met with. The waters abound with fish and the underbrush with game birds. Formerly the elk were very numerous in the forests of the Olympic Peninsula, but for, the sake of their horns and teeth they were slaughtered by Indians and white hunters. It is Mr. HORACE M. GUPTILL of Port Angeles, one of the old settlers, who estimates that not more than 500 elk remain in the foothills of the Olympic Mountains. In a letter to Representative CUSHMAN of Washington, read in the

House, he says: "I would consider it eminently desirable to set aside territory in the Olympic Mountains to be used for the preservation and propagation of elk, and hunters rigidly excluded therefrom. If some action is not speedily taken the elk will be soon

The only objection to the bill in the House revolved around the question whether it would not be an infringement of State rights for the Federal Government to extend over the preserve a system of game laws which would conflict with the statutes of Washington, but the doubters were silenced by an opinion of Attorney-General KNOX given in 1902 that "Congress has ample power to forbid and punish any and all kinds of trespass upon or injury to the forest reserves, including the trespess of entering upon or using them for the killing, capture or pursuit of game." In New York an attempt is being

made under a law of May 3, 1904, to stock the Adirondack region with elk as well as with moose, caribou and antelope, but at best it will be a doubtful experiment so far as the elk is concerned, for this animal seems to thrive only in the wilderness, and compared with such a region as the Olympics the Adirondacks cannot be called primeval nowadays except by courtesy. The elk can be preserved in its natural state only in such a country as that to be designated for the purpose by the President in sequestered northwestern Washington. . The wapiti is dear to the heart of the author of "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" and it will give him great pleasure to sign the Humphrey bill.

The Born Jeffersonian on Salaries. The Hon. WILLIAM BAILEY LAMAR, Representative in Congress of the Third Florida district, has more true Jeffersonian local color than any other Jeffersonian now on public view. The weird sisters smiled on his birth and arranged that he should have it in Jefferson county; and they ordained that he should live in Monticello. He is a Jeffersonian by origin, situation, instinct and conviction. The views of such a statesman on the wages of Congress are beyond price. Mr. LAMAR puffs the jade Fortune away. He tells the House that he doesn't belong to "the rich class." He is proud to "come from an agricultural district." and he can't make more than \$5,000 a year at the law in Monticello. He divides all

Congress into three parts: "This House is constituted practically of three classes of membership—one very rich, who do not need any raise of salaries at all; another class, who represent railway and other corporations in addition to being members of this House, and do not need any raise of salary at all; and the other class are those who cannot make more than \$5,000 a year in the communities in which they live."

Mr. LAMAR would not be very rich if ne could; and any corporation that sought to hire him would be swept away by the hurricane of his tropical, redheaded Jeffersonian temperament. Five thousand a year is enough for him. It is all the Jeffersonians of his district would stand for, robbed and beggared as they are by the accursed corporations:

"To-day the lumber men, the vegetable men tobacco men, fruit men and farmers generally in the district I represent are pressed and injured by extortionate railway rates and charges. And this House of Representatives, neither Democrate nor epublicans, has not passed an adequate law to protect the interests of the people who sent me here, and I will not cast a vote to raise either my own salary or the salary of members of this House collectively when this House has declined to pass a fair, fust and adequate statute that will protect the interests of which I speak.

" Mr. Speaker, some of the railways in my disrict are capitalized at two, three and four times their value. Every article shipped out of my county, every article shipped out of my district, every article shipped into my county, every article shipped into my district, is unjustly taxed by the gross, fraudulent device of overcapitalization of the railroads. Whether \$7,500 per annum be an adequate compensation for members or not. I place one serious objection to it upon the ground that this House, without regard to party, did not, when it had an opportunity to do so, pass a fair, just and adequate law that will protect the people whom I ave the honor here to represent."

Dr. JOHN WESLEY GAINES is never weary of lamenting the oppressions heaped upon the tobacco growers of nessee, vet he dares to ask for more The born Jeffersonian is of sterner stuff. The born Jeffersonian knows, and has high authority for believing, that members of Congress have what is technically known as a pudding:

" Let me state what a distinguished member of this House said to me once. Several members were standing around and talking about the sacrifices men had to make to come to Congress and speaking of the inadequacy of the pay of Congress.

" 'Well,' said this gentleman, ' LAMAR, do you elieve these Pickwickian stories? ' I said: 'Well. do not know. I am inclined to doubt some of them.' Said he: 'I do not believe a word. I do not know how it is with other men, but this is the softest snap I have ever struck in my life." It is to be regretted that the born Jef-

fersonian did not disclose the distinruished member's name. Who is the Catonian economist that has revived the plain living and frugal spending which enabled our lamented friend JERRY SIMPSON to lay up most of his salary and to retire from Washington with a modest nest egg? In this flaunting, extravagant time, which has just been reprehended by an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Congressman who regards his job as the "softest of snaps' austerity, a candle that shines as a good deed in a naughty world. There should be no bushel over such a light. Who is the distinguished member? Is it LAMAR. modestly reflecting his own virtue upon an imaginary third person?

"Cawn Po'k and Aigs."

This tremendous subject having been brought to public notice through the medium of a communication signed 'Inquirer" and published in THE SUN December 15, we feel moved to satisfy the anxiety of an esteemed correspondent, as far, at least, as may be possible. "Inquirer" asks, "Can The Sun tell me where in the South the 'cawn po'k and aigs' belt is?" Frankly we cannot, and for the simple and sufficient reason that there is no such "belt." Those who eat "cawn po'k and aigs" do so because they can get nothing better-not because they inhabit any particular parallel of latitude. The question is economic rather than geographical, and the dish, we fancy, is found much oftener north than south of Mason and Dixon's line.

He must be a very improvident or peculiarly unfortunate farmer, anywhere between the Potomac and the Rio Grande who cannot find in his smokehouse bit of home cured bacon to broil with his "yard eggs" when he feels like making a breakfast or supper of "hog meat and hen fruit." Pickled pork, while it has its uses at times, is never the first choice of any Southerner when it comes to a frying pan conjunction with eggs. It is a last resort, a pis aller. without flavor, short on delight and altogether unbeloved. There are combinations in which it is not wholly destitute of merit, such as that with baked beans or that of Irish stew: but there can be very few Southern persons, even in the sandhill and "Cracker" districts of is going to be a success.

Florida and Georgia, who would dream of frying "cawn po'k" with their "aigs unless that were the only barrier between them and a condition of limited starvation. Pickled, or corned, pork is mighty poor stuff at best. It doesn't even make good "pot liquor" though you were to cook it with the very best of turnip greens or white heart cabbage We don't believe it is a "Southern dish" in any proper sense of the word, and herein the whole South will stand by us to a man. If "Inquirer's" "Northern friends' had been taking pig tails, or chine, or crackling with their "aigs," that would have been a very different matter. But cawn po'k"! Who ever heard of it in any such relation?

Northern people are always hearing funny things about the South. They stay at home, however, refuse to investigate for themselves, and so perish in their ignorance.

Old Wisdom From Young Lips. Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., has ecome a national professor of ethics. Modestly and quietly, without affectation or pretence, he has been engaging the attention and even the affection of his countrymen. It is not too much to say that the eyes of millions scan the Monday morning newspapers for the report of his Sunday talks. Young in rears, but in sage counsel old, he has accumulated a surprising collection of wisdom; and his advice, generously given, is treasured by a countrywide audience. Often there is a sort of gnomic sagacity in his sayings. If one thinks of SOLOMON, SOLON, HESIOD, MARTIN FAR-QUHAR TUPPER, it is not because of any suggestion of borrowing, but because the irrefragable new discovered truth assumes already an air of ancient

The refined and standard gold of Mr. ROCKEFELLER takes its place at once in the currency of mankind. Is there any heart so black and crabbed as not to be brightened by a coin or two of it?

prescription.

" A man's wife has much to do with his success "If you get the right kind of wife you will be

"There is hardly a question more important than the choice of a helpmate."

What could be sounder? The weary King Ecclesiast never could have reached these heights. He was too much of a oluralist. Here are two more Rockefellerisms, or standard aphorisms, which we place together since, though not mmediately related in the text, they complete and illuminate each other:

" Some men have picked out wives only for their oney. They have realized later on that it was a " Don't marry a woman simply because she oretty."

Certainly not, though you will if you get the chance. There are pretty women

We might string out these pearls indefinitely, but time forbids. Only this Rockefellerism seems to need an expla-

"You must decide whether your life shall be devated to the pursuit of selfish gain or to the service of the Lozo!"

The pursuit of unselfish gain is permissible. Mr. ROCKEFELLER might well have quoted the text: "The two sons of

Fifteen minutes to Harlem has developed into forty-five minutes from Seventysecond street to the Bridge on the underground railroad. By the exercise of skill and diligence the Interborough may be able to compel every one in a hurry to walk, and thus reserve the subway for persons of leisure.

The City Record appears to be ec nizing space. It prints the names of certain eminent municipal place holders thus:

"The Hons, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Mayor WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Corporation Counsel, and HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller."

No one looks to the Record for a fine and refined style, but it ought to avoid such an abominable form as "The Hons."

Pictures from central Africa nowadays show the most unexpected things. A photograph just at hand seems merely to tell the old story of grass huts and lightly attired natives, till you spy a black man half way up the hill leaning on his bicycle. vision suggests something better than the tortuous native path as a bloycle highway, and as the scene is in Uganda this is doubtless true, for good roads are spreading there in all directions and gangs of men are constantly at work keeping them is an example of righteousness and in repair. Missionary LLOYD wrote a while ago that he easily made a bicycle journey from Mengo to the capital of the western rovince at the rate of sixty miles a day.

What a magnificent business opportunity this bicycle picture would suggest to Colonel SELLERS. Good roads are multiplying. The whites simply decline to trudge through the tall grass when they can hire thousands of men for a yard of calico a day to make good, wide roads. There are 200,000,000 people in Africa, and they need bicycles. Let the dismantled factories be restored to their ancient efficiency. It is time for them to get busy supplying the demand.

Journalism in Texas and in Cores Latch Locals in Gumer Mirror. Dec. 2.—After an absence of several weeks 1 will try and sind in a fiew locals from this part of the

ountry, health is good.

W.A. Bullard has sold out and is going west, to try his luck an other year. Mr. Pritchett had the misfortun of loosing a good mule by' falling in an old well. Syurp making is the order of the day at the presen ime and ome cotton to pick yet.

School is progressing nicely under the manageent of Miss. Landitips of Hopkins Co. Mr Johnson of Pritchett was. in our midst one day last week E.D. Dunkley has been home from Big sandy the past week on account of sickness.

From the Korea Dally News. One of our genial reporters reports that "Yes terday at ten a. m. the Director of the Dal Ichi Sinko and Mr. Megata and some other officials have gathered a certain house and have opened try party for their rejoicing all the day.

Changes in New Mexico From the Washington Post

"Three seasons of rainfall have transformed New Mexico from an expanse of unproductive territory into a country of bountiful crops, running streams and happy, prosperous people," is the report which E. W. Fox, register of the Government Land Office at Clayton, N. M., brought to

Washington last night.
"For years there had been practically no rain in the Territory," Mr. Fox said, "but recently, for some reason which has not been explained, rain has been falling, and the soil has been made fertile Nearly everything that grows in the temperate some can be produced there. This is our first season The blades were just breaking through for wheat.

THE BULWARK OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERTY AND RIGHTS.

full Text of the Speech of Justice Brown

of Pennsylvania on "The Judiciary." An adopted son of Pennsylvania, who came her from the Green Mountains of New England and left to her as one of her chershed possessions his fame as the Great Comnoner, in making formal announcement to her highest court that the great Gibson was dead declared: "All should believe that the judiciary is the most important department of government, and that great, wise and pure Judges are the chief bulwark and protection of the lives, liberty and rights of the people. Inspired lips could not have spoken truer

The power of the Government, its ultimate

power to maintain order, to defend property,

corporate as well as individual-each entitled to the law's equal protection-to guard the lives, the liberty and the rights of the people and to promote their welfare, is in the judiciary. This power must rest somewhere and it cannot be elsewhere. If the Judges of the country are pure and fearless the limitations placed by the people on the other branches of Government dare not be transgressed; and the perpetuity of our institutions will not be imperilled either by inflamed popular passion or by encroachments or usurpations, whether attempted by indiriduals or by classes, by corporations of by officials of high or of low degree. Executives come and go, and Legislatures, national and State, change; but the law abides with its unwritten principles for the maintenance of government and the preservation of society. Its mouthpiece is the Judge. In committing to the Legislature of our State the power and authority to enact written laws for them the people have declared in their Constitution that their representatives shall not enact what they have specifically forbidden. Unmindful of the restrictions placed upon them, or not correctly understanding them, Legislatures have passed and Executives have approved what the people have forbidden. To the judiciary alone can they turn for redress, and, with the keenest sense of the responsibility imposed upon them, the Judges of our State have unfalteringly declared the joint action of Legislature and Executive to be void whenever it has been in contravention of our Constitution; and from such a decree, by which both the other branches of the State Government must abide, there is no appeal. So in national legislation, when, under delegated powers committed to the general Government, Congress attempts to do, even with the approval of the President. what the people have not permitted it to do, there is but one power to save the country from the consequences of legislative wandering beyond constitutional limits, and that power is the Federal judiciary. It has been and must continue to be the bulwark of our liberties if they are not to perish. Whether Judges are elective or appointive, their trans cendent power ought to be the uppermos thought in the minds of the people wher electing them and in that of the Executive when appointing them; and this applies to all Judges, of inferior as well as of the highest court. Indeed, of more importance to every home and every family than the election of Legislatures, Governors and even Presidents is the selection of the district Judge, to whom, in the first instance, is committed the law's

be as clean as were those of him who judged Israel all the days of his life, and who, when he was old and gray headed, called upon the people to witness before the Lord and his but such hands without courage are unfit to hold the scales of justice. A Judge may be as just as Aristides, but he cannot worthily wear the robes of his sacred office if he hesitates to fearlessly declare what is the law in the light of his conscience, with its accountability only to the Great Judge, to the God of all law. At no time in our national history has there been greater need of judicial fearlessness. Purity and uprightness are expected in every Judge, and to each ought to come at all times as an inspiration the fearlessness of Marshall when courage was required. Calm amid the cry of the multitude for the conviction of Burr on the charge of treason and unmindful of the President's encouragement of this clamor, his instructions to the jury were the words of the law as he understood it, knowing that under them acquittal would follow. Grand, heroic and sublime he stands out on that trial as the very incarnation of the upright, just and fearless Judge. He was sensible of the great responsibility upon him; he knew that the instructions he was about to give would subject him to severest criticism on all sides and that he would be maligned and misunderstood; but the fear of such consequences did not rest upon him. His own feelings at the time, his own sense of duty, can be best portrayed in his own words: "That this court dares not usurp power is most true. That this court dares not shrink from its duty is not less true. No man is desirous of placing himself in a disagreeable situation. No man is desirous of becoming the peculiar subject of calumny. No man might he let the bitter cup pass from him without self-reproach would drain it to the bottom. But if he has no choice in the case, if there is no alternative presented to him but a dereliction of duty or the opprobrium of those who are denominated the world, he merits the contempt as well as the indignation of his country, who can hesitate which to embrace." The shadow that falls over the lustre of Jefferson's great name comes from his public

protection of life, liberty and property.

Judicial purity is but weakness without

judicial courage. The hands of a Judge may

criticism of the Chief Justice and his exhibition of resentment against him for having practically directed Burr's acquittal. No shadow rests upon the name of the great Judge, and nothing in his unparalleled career throws more glory around it than his fearlessness in that famous trial.

The judiciary! May I ask you to hear the words of the beloved Chief Justice of our State: "More independent, less directly responsible either to the other departments or to the people at large, yet holding neither the purse nor the sword, its authority depends wholly upon reason. But how transcendent is its authority: to mark the limits of legislative and executive power, to administer the law and give commands not only to individuals, but to Presidents and to Congresses; to sit in judgment on the proceedings and privileges of sovereign States, and to give final form and effect to the great charter of the Union, on which the rights, the peace, the harmony, the prosperity, safety and honor of the whole country depend."

Home Training. From the Philadelphia Record.

A teacher in a downtown public school the other day received this note from the mother of a pupil who is opposed to her girl being taught physical culture, as she feels perfectly able herself to teach her "the jumps": "Please dont teach my Mina any fiskel tortur. Make her mit the gografy, and Ile give her the jumps."

STATES RIGHTS. The Constitution and They Will Be Main-

tained Unchanged. EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to the letter in to-day's Sun a correscondent who looks so seriously upon the conequences of the agitation of the problem of tates' rights that is now being thrust on the attention of the country, I have to say that in my humble opinion he can make his mind easy as to fearing that "it may rend this country as nothing else ever has." To my mind no uestion could be submitted to our people upon which they could be more in unison than

hat of States' rights. It seems to me that great injury has been afficted on the country be impetuous action on the California school question. As the result of what has been said on the subject, we find the English press saying that "never pefore has a President so strongly emphasized the inadequacies of an eighteenth century Constitution, in the face of twentieth entury conditions.

Spare your criticisms you "intelligent forigners," for there are no "inadequacies"

eigners," for there are no "inadequacies" in the Constitution. There will be no change, at least in our day. Every State will insist on being supreme as to its own local affairs, and it will startle the people if the courts do not sustain them in their position.

Thanks to our forefathers, who were far wiser men politically than many of their children of the present day, the blessed old Constitution is just as good and sufficient for this great country of to-day as it was for the thirteen little Colonies, with their three or four million people. I say hold fast to it, and continue to teach our children's children to revere the memory of the founders of the country, men whose political wisdom has been proved to be far superior to that of any others mentioned in all history.

New York, December 15.

NEW YORK, December 15.

KILLING ELK FOR TEETH. An Appeal to a Benevolent Order Which

Uses Them for Tokens. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have ead with great interest the article "Killing Elk for Their Teeth" in THE SUN. the article merely says that the "elk tusks oring fancy prices owing to their use in the badges of members of a great secret order, here can be no question, I suppose, that the order indicated is the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

I know many Elks, and to a man they are generous and kind. I know of no set of men who more truly express benevolence and protection than they do. I have known of protection than they do. I have known of instances in which the manifestation of the virtues enjoined in the title of the order amounted to nothing less than nobility.

There would be no extermination of the elk, no animal suffering, no further brutalization of men in this direction if members of the B. P. O. E. would simply stop wearing badges, pins, watch charms, &c., made of elk teeth, and let it be known, officially, that no more would be worn by members of the order.

rder.
Why cannot the New York lodge initiate he movement by adequate resolutions, asking all other lodges to follow its example?
Why cannot the Rocky Mountain members Why cannot the Bocky Mountain take up the matter?

I have no doubt all Sun readers among the Elks (and in New York that ought to mean all Elks) have been stirred by the article in question. Won't they help bring the cruelty and waste to an end by urging their lodges to take action at once?

to take action at once? HARRY DOUGLAS ROBINS. NEW YORK, December 16.

The Sumner's Stores.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ditorial under the heading of "Some Flaws n the Flawless," printed in THE SUN of Sat urday, December 8, has just been brought to my attention. I wish to say for your information, and for the information as may have read this editorial, that you have misinformed as to the supplies carried

on the transport Sumner. You state that the Sumner did not sail on time; that she left a considerable portion of her stores behind; that the army authorities borrowed freely from the navy authorities to meat and other supplies indis pensable to the army ration; also, had not the naval storeship been on hand to remedy the sumner's deficiencies our troops would have ound themselves on painfully short commons

About noon Tuesday, October 2, the folowing telegram was sent by me to the Commissary-General, Washington: "Sumner sailed 1:35, fully supplied and carrying porti thirty days stores and property for chief commissary, Havana. Balance thirty days stores and property will go forward on char-tered transport Thursday."

The Sumner was fully supplied with all sesentials and many luxuries for the troops n Havana, and I am in possession of letters from the chief commissary complimenting this office upon the thoroughness with which the vessel was fitted out. I will further stat that the Sumner did sail on time; that she did not leave any of her supplies behind; that the army authorities did not borrow meat or other ration essentials from the navy author ies, and that the army was self-sustaining in every respect, its equipment being complete. A few stores, a portion of the thirty days rations referred to in my telegram to the Commissary-General, were left on the pier from which the Sumner sailed, but those, in accordance with a prearranged programme, were forwarded three days later on the chartered transport Monterey. Of the sixty-odd thousand pounds of fresh beef forwarded on the Sumner, about 23,000 pounds were transferred to the navy supply vessel Celtic, but this was for the convenience of the army, although it was not absolutely necessary, for the Sumner had ample cold storage space.

As a final word, it may be stated that no military expedition of any nation, salling to a foreign country, was more completely supplied with all essentials than the United States expedition sent to Cuba in October, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel, D. C. G., U. S. Army, Purchasing Commissary.

New York, December 14. in every respect, its equipment being com

The Law Against Night Work for Women To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By the recent decision of the Appellate Division the aw of 1896 protecting women and minors from working after 9 o'clock at night is declared unconstitutional. More than 100,000 women and girls in Greater New York are thus left, unless a further appeal be taken, to run the risks, physical and moral, that night work entails, especially for them. Judge Houghton in his dissenting opinion says: "Constant night work is unhealthful for

men and more so for women. It is a matter of legitimate concern to the State women shall be healthy, and it is a matte of much greater concern that its children shall be strong and grow to be self-support ing and active citizens rather than remain weakly and ultimately become a burden upon the public. Besides, excessive labor of ar automatic character, such as most factory automatic character, such as most factory work finally assumes, tends to duil the mental and moral perceptions and leads to degrading recreations, especially when work ceases at an unseemly hour of the night."

This decision is important for the working women in numerous States. Eight States are now awaiting the final adjudication of the matter in New York before enforcing similar laws for their own districts. Women's cluba and working women themselves. similar laws for their own districts. Women's clubs and working women themselves, organized and unorganized, want the law. It depends now upon the outgoing Attorney-General whether they shall still have a chance to secure it. When the case was heard in the Appellate Division the day after election Attorney-General Mayer did not appear himself and no argument was made. Had the Judges been shown the legal grounds for approving the law it is possible that their majority decision would have been the other way. However, there is still time. The Court of Appeals will pass upon it if the Attorney-General will take steps to appeal the case.

We ought not to accept, unless upon verdict of the highest court, the dictum democratic America may not do what the countries of western Europe have done for the safeguarding of their women for man

STATEN ISLAND, December 17.

Rebuilding San Francisco The following figures tell what San Francisco doing in the way of building since the fire of April

June. 3,514,000 August 1,176 .1.134 7.770,67 Total ... \$27,020,033 Bank clearings for October, 1906, were \$189,906,956,

as against \$160.967.968 in October, 1905. Bank clear ings, Oakland, for October, 1906, were \$13,966,225.

s against \$160.967.968 in Octo

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL Provisions of the Measure the President

Sent to Congress With a Message WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The draft of the proposed naval personnel bill which the President sent to Congress to-day, accompanying his special message on the subject, provides that the list of seagoing officers below the flag rank shall consist of 1,500 officers, exclusive of those carrie! as additional numbers. Until such limit of strength is attained the increase in every fiscal year must not be in excess of seventy. five in addition to the annual vacancies

five in addition to the annual vacancies normally created.

It also provides that there shall be on the list of seagoing line officers three Vice-Admirals and twenty-one Rear Admirals, exclusive of those carried by additional numbers, and that the number of Vice-Admirals shall be increased by one for every increase of 8,000 men over the present authorized strength of the navy. Vice-Admirals are to rank with and have the same pay and allowances, except forage, of a Lieutenant-General of the army and of a Lieutenant-General of the army and are to be retired at the age of 64 without are to be retired at the age of 64 without are to be retired at the age of 64 without are to be retired. are to be retired at the age of 64 without the privilege of voluntary retirement. The grade of Vice-Admiral is not to be purpose of promotion on the reserve list or of retirement from the seagoing list.

Immediately after the passage of the bill and on July 1 of each year the whole number of commissioned officers below flag rank on the seagoing list is to be distributed among the various grades in the following proportion of the whole number of commissioned officers below flag rank on the pavy list, as regular numbers. on the navy list, as regular numb Captains, 7 per cent.; Commanders, 7 Captains, 7 per cent.; Commanders, 7 per cent.; Lieutenant-Commanders, 18 per cent.; Lieutenants, Lieutenants (junior grade) and eusigns combined, 68 per cent.

AIMED AT MR. ROOT'S SPEECH. Senator Whyte Introduces a Resolution

Affirming the Rights of the States. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland to-day introduced the following resolution as a mark of disapproval of Secretary Root's recent speech on the growth of Federal over State powers:

Resolved, That the people of the several States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity as free and independent States, adopted the Federal Constitution and established a form of government in the nature of a confederated republic and for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects for which it was formed delegated to that government certain rights enumerated in said Constitution but reserved to the States respectively, or to the people thereof all the residuary powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States.

Resolved, further, That the extension of rederal powers beyond those enumerated in the Constitution can only be rightfully nplished in the manner provided by that instrument and not by a strained conof the Constitution which shall obliterate all State rights and vest the coveted out not the granted power where it will be exercised by the general Government.

Senator Whyte asked that his resolution lie upon the table, and he will call it up and make a speech on its merits later on

TO CURB EXECUTIVE POWER. enator Rayner Introduces a Resolution Stating the President's Functions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Senator Rayner of Maryland, whose friends have understood ever since Congress met that he was preparing a speech dealing with alleged executive usurpation," to-day submitted the resolution which is to be the basis of his remarks. He asked that the resolution, which is as follows, lie upon the table, to be called up later for discussion:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate he functions of the Executive should be limited to the performance of the duties ssigned to him by the Constitution and by the laws passed in pursuance thereof, and there should be no interference by the Excutive with the legislative or partments of the Government, or with the reserved rights of the States, and the legisative, judicial and executive departments of the Government should be forever kent

separate and distinct: Resolved. That the States have no authority to surrender any of their reserved rights under the Constitution to the Federal Government.

FEARS PLAZA WILL BE SPOILED. Coler Appoints Committee to Protect

Brooklyn's Chief Beauty Spot. President Bird S. Coler of the Borough of Brooklyn has appointed a committee of fifty leading citizens for the protection of the Prospect Park Plaza and its approaches from the invasion of unsightly buildings or their selection as sites for inharmonious institutions. Included in the committee are Former Mayors Schieren and Boody Park Commissioner Kennedy, the Rev. E. W. McCarty, the Rev. J. M. Farrar, Abraham Abraham, George Foster Peabody, Luke D. Stapleton, Justice William J. Gaynor, Timothy L. Woodruff, Henry Hentz, Edward M. Shepard and Charles M. Pratt. Mr. Colesians of the Colesian Colesian Colesians of the Colesian Coles Coler says that the plaza is the greates ornament of the borough and that he appointed the committee to take precau-tions against the possibility of its beauty being marred.

BRIDGE ALONGSIDE BRIDGE. McCarren's Plan Strikes the Mayor as Worth

a Serious Consideration. Senator Patrick H. McCarren submitted to Mayor McClellan yesterday his plan to relieve the congested traffic conditions on the Brooklyn Bridge by building a second and paralleling bridge next to it. This would mean really the widening of the present bridge, and in Senator McCarren's opinion it would be more feasible and cheaper than converting the present bridge into a double decker. A delegation from Brook lyn accompanied the Senator, Mr. McClellar aid that the scheme struck him as worthy talk it over with Bridge Commissioner

Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, will deliver a lecture under the direction of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on his recent dash for the pole on Friday evening, January 4. This will be Lieut. Peary's only address in Brooklyn this winter. The Baptist Temple has been engaged for the evening.

The Artist Behind the Lens. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! As Mr. Whist er once said, or is alleged to have said, "Way drag in Velasquez?" Why drag in "artistic" plo tography in the same sentence with reformed spelling, Rogers's groups, gramophones and self-playing planofortes? Many sins have been committed in the name of "artistic" photography, but it is hardly fair to group it with the other about nations specified in your editorial concerning M Church. Perhaps the quotation marks saved reference from the injustice I at first suspect and would regret to find in a SUN editorial. any rate, the camera in the hands of a person of artistic taste and ability has proved itself as medium for artistic expression—the sneers of the Philistines to the contrary notwithstanding.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1s. New Military Step for Japan.

From the Japan Gazette. The Japanese army has decided to discontinu the German system in the march step and adop' a new system in connection with a revision of the infantry drill book. According to the old system. infantry on the march ought to raise the feet high and step heavily, swaying the hands fore and The step under the new system is very light and the march may be permanently continued, as the feet are not required to be raised so high and the hand ace to be freely exercised. Each infantry regiment is to send a representative to the Military Model College to study the new step system